L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2003:254310 CAPLUS
DN 138:249755
TI Mutation detection by **melting** temperature and curve analysis as electric resistance changes
IN Oshima, Joji
PA Adgene Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C12N015-09
ICS C12Q001-48; C12Q001-68; G01N027-06; G01N033-53; G01N033-566
CC 3-1 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003093075	A2	20030402	JP 2001-333502	20010926
PRAI	JP 2001-333502		20010926		

AB This invention provides a method of detection of mutation in nucleotide sequence by anal. of **melting** temp. difference as changes in elec. resistance. This method is based on the difference in **melting** temp. (Tm) and curve (or dissocn. curve) between wild type DNA and mutant. Higher structure contg. single-stranded DNA, duplex or triplex formed with dsDNA and **probes**, are heated, and the temp. of denaturation (**melting** temp., Tm) is measured. Mutations including differences in **microsatellite** length can be detected. PCR or RT-PCR is used to amplify the sample. Intercalators may be added to amplify the changes in elec. resistance. The method was demonstrated using human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (G3PDH) as wild type and mouse G3PDH as mutant.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2002:391387 CAPLUS
DN 136:396941
TI Method for **melting** curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
IN **Dietmaier, Wolfgang**
PA Roche Diagnostics G.m.b.H., Germany; F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1207210	A1	20020522	EP 2001-126930	20011113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2002191384	A2	20020709	JP 2001-348017	20011113
PRAI	EP 2000-124897	A	20001115		

AB The invention relates to method, wherein the no. of repeat sequences which are present in a sample is detd. by means of **melting** temp. anal. More precisely, the invention relates to a method for anal. of a target nucleic acid consisting of repetitive and non repetitive sequences comprising (i) hybridization of at least one polynucleotide hybridization probe comprising a first segment which is complementary to a non repetitive region and a second segment which is complementary to an adjacent repetitive region, said second segment consisting of a defined no. of repeats and (ii) detn. of the m.p. temp. of the hybrid which has been formed between the target nucleic acid and the at least one hybridization probe.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT